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ATTENTIVE observation of what is paſſing in the world muſt be ſufficient to convince a rational mind, that many which have been called great powers are now tottering to their very foundations, and that others are ſo faſt on the decline, that great changes may be foreſeen in ſeveral regions of the globe.

Tyranny has enfeebled almoſt every Eaſtern ſtate. Indoſtan, which was once a mighty empire, has now a chief without power or authority; and every province has an almoſt independent ruler, who is only great by ſuch oppreſſions as beggar and diſanimate the people; ſo that there is no more wanting than ſome enterprizing and artful leader of any hardy race of men, to found a new empire in that extenſive country.

Perſia has been ſo long a ſcene of ſlaughter and ravage, that we can have no cauſe for wondering it is become ſo deſolate a kingdom as to be expoſed to the plunders of every aſſociated banditti: and therefore, if it can ſtill be called a ſtate, it is certainly one in the very laſt ſtage of decay, now open to a new maſter, and in need of a new population.

Turky, which comprehends ſo many waſted dominions that were once mighty empires and ſtates, is declining apace to the moſt apparent imbecility, and muſt ſpeedily become in ſo very weak a condition as to be eaſily conquered. As much may be ſaid of the Mooriſh States in Barbary, which are now dwindling into little more than neſts of petty plunderers and pirates.

If we contemplate the ſtate of human nature, policy, practice and principle, throughout the immenſe regions which I have mentioned, it muſt follow to be pronounced, that they are all become in ſo very wretched a condition, as to admit of no hope of their emerging into leſtre. The ſtaff of policy is loſt; the nerve of power decayed; the ſocial ligaments broken, or elſe weakened beyond repair; and they ſeem approaching faſt to that condition in which ancient nations were when they ſunk into annihilation.

In our ſurvey of the Chriſtian world, let us begin with what has been called the head of it, Rome, whoſe holy pontiff had once the power of tyrannizing over mighty ſtates and ſovereigns, but is now bullied by all, even the meaneſt, into conceſſions, and ſinking apace into utter impotence and inſignificance; perhaps into annihilation, with his whole ſyſtem of fraud and impoſture, which had once ſo deep a foundation in lay-ignorance and ſuperſtition.

All the other ſtates and princes of Italy are reſpectively ſo feeble, as to be expoſed to become the prey ſucceſſively of any one that may happen to be bleſt with a wiſe prince, who ſhall be backed by ſome great friendly power, on any occaſion made favourable by the embroiled ſtate of Europe: and then it may chance to become a proſperous and powerful country, if it is ſo fortunate as to be bleſt with a good form of government.

Spain, though naturally one of the fineſt countries in the world, has become almoſt deſolated by civil and religious tyranny. The moſt oppreſſive taxes and regulations have however produced deſperation both at home and in their colonies.—It is eaſily foreſeen what the effect thereof muſt prove, at one time or another, in America, which will be a revolt. But in Europe they have loſt a right idea and ſpirit of liberty, and therefore it may be apprehended that all ſtruggles to better their condition will only ſerve to make it worſe, unleſs their endeavours ſhould be ſeconded by the nations on either ſide of them; in Portugal from a ſpirit of reſentment, in France from a ſpirit of liberty, for certain it is, that the Portugueſe are ſorely galled by their fetters, and the wiſer part of the French are ſtrongly ſenſible of the great bleſſings of liberty, which if poſſible to be recovered (but that is highly doubtful) would make all theſe kingdoms flouriſh in a far higher degree than at preſent; but the chance in Spain is very great of her gradually dwindling into entire inſignificance as a kingdom, and to the people of great wretchedneſs.

Portugal can never have any greatneſs but what ſhe derives from Brazil, at the back of part of which country ſhe is ſaid to have an inveterate enemy, ſo formidable as to be able, at any time, to march an army of an hundred and twenty thouſand men into the field; and whenever thoſe colonies are loſt, ſhe muſt become one of the unhappy provinces of Spain.

French coloniſts, we ſee, have dared to ſhew a ſpirit of reſiſtance; and if in the mother country a ſpirit of liberty ſhould prevail, they may become a greater people, but otherwiſe muſt decline; for ſooner or later they will loſe their poſſeſſions in America, from one cauſe or another, as may chance from our own conduct.

Germany will become weakened by the ſlaughters and oppreſſions of tyranny, which is already forced to employ all means (though to little purpoſe) for preventing deſertions of the people: and what people will not flee from a worſe treatment than that of cattle? When other ſtates are grown ſo wiſe as not to interfere with their quarrels, then what are called the liberties of Germany (which are the powers of petty tyrants to trample on all human rights) will probably become happily loſt, and one or two great monarchies take place; which may then quit the fruitleſs trade of war, and cultivate the arts of peace, to the great benefit of mankind.

If the ſpirit of liberty becomes meliorated in Poland, it may then alter to a well regulated monarchy, and, in conjunction with Ruſſia and Hungary, perhaps new people the Eaſt.

Barbarous Ruſſia appears to be purſuing a right policy in increaſing and civilizing her people, with cultivating arts and learning, and therein laying the foundations of a laſt-augmenting power. In her progreſs to greatneſs, if a ſpirit of liberty ſhould fortunately ſo prevail as to make her political conſtitution conſonant to the laws of nature and civil rights of mankind, ſhe may not only become the firſt power of Europe, but alſo the mother of many mighty nations planted in the various parts of Aſia, and even Africa; for nothing can be needful but good government and abundant population, for making her immenſe territories a new Northern hive for the pouring forth of ſuch ſwarms as will a ſecond time re-people half the globe, and at the ſame time render her the moſt formidable of all nations of Europe.

Britain, that was ſo lately victorious in every quarter of the world, and finds herſelf at preſent the arbitreſs of the Eaſt, owes to the bleſſings of liberty all her glory and proſperity, which the exerciſe of real wiſdom and virtue may yet enable her to encreaſe. But the exalted ground on which ſhe ſtands at preſent may be ſaid to be undermined. She is burthened with debts and taxes, which already cramp her commerce, and may hereafter cripple her power; ſhe is endangered by corruptions, overrun with abuſes, diſtracted by factions, and from ſuch complicated miſchiefs becomes in danger of ruin; for from theſe ſhe muſt be freed, or by theſe ſhe will be overpowered; and by periſhing, Phœnix-like, on her own pile, becomes the cauſe of renovated life to glory from her aſhes in another quarter of the world. In ſhort, Britons may ſink by their public vices in Europe, and in ſo doing give occaſion to a Britiſh race, tranſplanted in America, to riſe to far higher glory than that pinnacle from which ſhe fell, by cauſes that were obvious, but which ſhe unhappily wanted the wiſdom and virtue to avoid.

The maladies of other ſinking ſtates may be cureleſs, but hers are not ſo yet; and the changes foreſeen to other nations may be thought viſionary, but hers will prove moſt certain, if not wiſely prevented. Much may depend on chance for the fulfilling of the predictions with regard to others, but with regard to ourſelves, operative cauſes will infallibly produce their natural effects: and as by real wiſdom and virtue we may be made greatly to proſper, ſo by vice, folly and iniquity we ſhall, if they are indulged, be moſt aſſuredly made to fail, as other nations have done before us, from exactly the ſame means; and thoſe who will not profit by example, may be called blind, to their own deſtruction.

Obſervations on Timothy *Graſs, and* Foul Meadow *Graſs; communicated to Dr.* Templeman, *by a member of the ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and publiſhed here by particular deſire.*

THE favourable reception you gave my obſervations on the culture of Lucerne and Burnet, encourage me to trouble you with ſome hints relating to two graſſes not yet ſufficiently known to farmers. The graſſes I mean are Timothy Graſs, and Foul Meadow Graſs, called Bird Graſs by Mr. Rocque, to whom the public is conſiderably indebted for their introduction into Britain. Had it not been for his careful culture of them, the generous intentions of the late reverend Doctor Elliot of New-England*, that friend of mankind, had been fruſtrated, and England had at leaſt for ſome years, been deprived of the very great advantages which will probably ariſe from them.

The firſt of theſe, the Timothy Graſs, is in appearance a coarſe graſs, very little promiſing to be a paſture agreeable to cattle. Indeed its appearance ſo ſtrongly prejudiced many againſt it, that it would have been at once condemned to neglect, had it not been reſcued by the enterprizing diſpoſition of Mr. Rocque, who had ſown a conſiderable ſpot of ground with the ſeed firſt ſent from America; yet the fact is, that, whilſt in ſap, it is more agreeable to horſes and cattle than any other graſs has been obſerved to be, Mr. Rocque's horſe ſoon gave him a convincing proof of this; for having got looſe, he left very fine Lucerne, and the moment he reached the Timothy Graſs, inſtead of ranging about, as uſual with horſes, he eat clean before him.

Deer, which are very nice in their food, are ſo fond of it, that, as I am well aſſured by gentlemen from North-America, they ſow Timothy Graſs there on the ſkirts of their corn land near the woods; in order to keep the deer from eating their corn; the Timothy Graſs being much more agreeable to them than even corn.

The dry hay of the Timothy Graſs is exceedingly agreeable to the cattle, as appears from a remarkable inſtance mentioned in a converſation in the ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, &c. A worthy huſbandman †, who had himſelf often experienced how fond his cows and horſes were of it, carried a friend into the field, that he might have ocular demonſtration of it. The huſbandman took a tuft of dry Timothy Hay in his hand, and as ſoon as one of the cows ſaw it, ſhe came inſtantly to feed on it, though there was plenty of good graſs under foot. Another cow ſoon followed the firſt, and both eat greedily of it: But each of them refuſed to eat the hay of common graſs, which happened to be mixed with it. So fond were the horſes and cows of this hay, that they would follow a perſon having ſome of it in his hand, as readily as they would one who carried corn for them.

Shall we impute the peculiar reliſh of this hay to a cauſe ſimilar to that to which Pliny imputes the fertility of the ſoil of Italy during the virtuous ſtates of the Roman common wealth? "Quenam ergo tanta ubertatis cauſa erat? Ipſorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri (ut fas eſt credere) gaudente terra vomere laureato, et triumphali aratore: ſive illi eadem cura ſemina tractabant, quæ bella, eademque diligentia arva diſponebant, quæ caſtra: ſive honeſtis moribus omnia lætius proveniunt, quoniam et curioſius fiunt. *Plinii Hiſtoria Naturalis, lib. xviii. cap. iii.*"

A very great advantage attending the Timothy Graſs is, that it thrives well in ſuch wet marſhy land as will ſcarcely yield any other good graſs: And here, its numerous and matted roots make ſo ſtrong a ſward, that land, which was before a looſe mire, ſhall become ſo firm as to bear cattle and even carriages without ſinking into it.

It is almoſt needleſs to add, that in order to ſow Timothy Graſs ſeed in ſuch marſhy land, it muſt be drained, and then all the ſurquali its common in ſuch land, as well as the ſtrong matted roots of coarſe graſs ſhould be taken up and burnt. The land being then ploughed and laid ſmooth, the aſhes ſhould be ſpread upon it, and the ſeed may be ſown early in the autumn; or rather, the plants ſhould be raiſed in a nurſery, and ſet in it at ſix or eight inches diſtance, every way, from each other. This graſs will alſo thrive well on a clay bottom, where water is apt to ſtagnate in rainy ſeaſons.

The Foul-Meadow Graſs delights in a moiſt bottom, but a ſoil richer than the former requires, ſuch as flat low meadows. It will grow on meadows which are dryer, but not yield ſo great an increaſe. Its appearance indicates this to be a valuable graſs. It has a property which, ſo far as I know, is peculiar to itſelf. All other graſſes wither into a dry ſtraw as ſoon as they have perfected their ſeeds: But this graſs, as ſoon as its ſeed begins to ripen, ſhoots out freſh ſtems from every joint. Theſe ſtems grow quickly to a conſiderable length, and run alſo to ſeed. The whole plant continues to ſap after the firſt ſeed is even dropped, owing probably to the circulation of the juices kept up by theſe young ſtems; and the hay made of it at this time, looks as green, and is as ſoft as the hay of other graſſes which have been cut down at a proper ſeaſon. There is not only a ſhoot upwards from every joint, but the joint alſo takes root, if it touches the earth. The Reverend Dr. Elliot was the firſt who mentioned this ſingularity in the foul-meadow graſs; and at the ſame time pointed out a conſiderable advantage attending it, viz. that if, on account of rain or any other neceſſary delay, this graſs ſtands beyond the proper time of cutting it, the farmer is no loſer, becauſe this graſs does not rot or whither, as other graſſes would do; and the freſh ſhoots from the joints make ſuch an additional weight as proves a full recompence for the longer time the graſs has ſtood.

The condition which the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. have annexed to their premium for graſs, "of the graſſes being ſown in drills," will be attended with this advantage, that huſbandmen will ſee the ſize to which different graſſes will grow, when their roots have ſufficient room in which they can extend themſelves. The advantage of being thus planted ſeparately appears in no graſs more remarkably than in Timothy and Foul Meadow graſs. A very ingenious and worthy huſbandman, who was led by accident to tranſplant ſome of each of theſe graſſes, was ſo much pleaſed with his ſucceſs, that he now intends to extend his culture of theſe plants in this manner: and whoever examines them at Mr. Rocque's, will inſtantly perceive how much the tranſplanted Timothy Graſs has the advantage of that ſown in broad caſt. It will at firſt be a matter of great difficulty to prevail on farmers to execute any plantation at the great expence and trouble of planting a field of graſs in ſingle plants; but ſo far as I have yet ſeen I dare pronoſticate, that in leſs than three years, the ſuperior advantage of the tranſplanted crop will manifeſtly juſtify my opinion.

When the Timothy and Foul Meadow graſſes are intended to be cultivated by tranſplanting them, the ſeeds ſhould be ſown in a nurſery; and the land in which they are to be planted, being in order, the plants ſhould be ſet at ſix or eight inches diſtance every way; the diſtances being proportioned to the richneſs of the ſoil. Theſe graſſes tiller or ſtalk ſo much, that in one year the ground will be ſufficiently covered with plants. Spring or autumn are proper ſeaſons for tranſplanting; but rather the latter, becauſe the plants having taken good root during the winter, will be enabled to make vigorous ſhoots in the ſpring, and will ſoon increaſe into large tufts of graſs.

The Timothy graſs will grow to the height of three or four feet high. I have been aſſured by a gentleman, that he has ſeen it between five and ſix feet high in Virginia. If it is cut down before the ſeed ripens, it will ſoon ſhoot anew, and yield a good ſecond crop. The Foul Meadow graſs grows to the height of about three feet, and will ripen its ſeed twice in a ſeaſon: we may therefore infer, that it may be cut for hay thrice in a ſeaſon. It is not an early graſs; but as ſoon as it begins to ſhoot, it makes up for that loſs by its ſpeedy growth. During the drought of laſt ſummer, the ſecond crop made a ſurprizingly quick progreſs. Its not being an early graſs is perhaps no loſs; for as it delights in rather moiſt meadows, the ground might be poached, were cattle tempted to go early to feed on it.

If, from ſome imperfection in the ſoil, the plants of either of theſe graſſes do not fill the ground ſufficiently, they may be let run to ſeed, which falling in the vacant ſpaces, ſoon ſupply the want. So far as we have yet obſerved in this country, theſe ſelf-ſown plants do not arrive at the ſize of the parent plants, which were ſet at due diſtances: and this affords good reaſon to think, that if the ſeed was ſown in broad-caſt, and the plants came up thick, they would in the ſame manner be ſtinted in their growth.

Whatever expence may attend the tranſplanting, yet it ſeems in ſome degree neceſſary for the Foul-Meadow graſs, becauſe the growing of the ſeed is very uncertain, as appears by every experiment yet made in England. I cannot aſſign any other reaſon for this uncertainty, but the difficulty of hitting the depth at which the ſeed ſhould be buried. By its readily growing when it falls from the ſeed, it ſeems as if this ſeed ſhould be very little covered with the earth. It is hence neceſſary, that the land on which it is ſown ſhould be very fine, and in good order. The Timothy graſs ſeed grow much more freely than the former.

The ſucceſs of the Timothy graſs, when ſown alone, demonſtrates the utility of ſowing the ſeeds of each graſs ſeparately, in order to form a juſt eſtimate of their comparative values: for though this graſs is a native of England, being a ſpecies of the Fox-tail; it has hitherto been rather neglected than cultivated, even though nature has pointed it out as an uſeful plant in wet meadows, by its early verdure and growth. I make no doubt but that the practice of raiſing graſſes ſeparately, will bring other no leſs valuable graſſes to light.

I ſhall cloſe this paper, by recommending it to huſbandmen, who deſire to improve their paſtures, to examine what plants in common paſtures are ſo conſtantly eaten down by the creatures feeding there, as to be kept from running to ſeed; for they may preſume that ſuch plants are agreeable to either the ſheep or cattle fed there: for they may attentively remark, what plants each kind of animal feeds upon by choice, or preference, on being firſt turned into a freſh paſture. An inquiry of this kind may point out ſome plants, at preſent little thought of, as articles of paſture which may be ſelected, and ſuited to the nature of different ſoils, and to the different creatures intended to be fed with them. I ſhall juſt mention two plants, milfoil or yarrow, and the narrow leaved plaintain, which ſome farmers have found very agreeable to ſheep and cattle, and which promiſe ſucceſs on dry light ſoils, becauſe they ſtrike deep roots.

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* *See Mills's Huſbandry.*

† *Et virum bonum ita laudabant, ita laudabant, bonum agricolam, bonumque colonum. Ampliſſimo laudari existimabatur, qui ita laudabatur.*

CATO DE RE RUSTICA, Lib. I.

LONDON.

THOUGH we have not yet had any account publiſhed here by authority, of the inſurrections of the populace at Madrid, yet we have ſeen one that has been publiſhed by authority at Paris, and ſo many others, as muſt together ſerve to leave us without a doubt that ſuch riſings there have been, though we may not yet have full information of all motives and circumſtances.

It is unreaſonable to ſuppoſe there are not always cauſes of ſuch effects; and as we find various articles of redreſs have been inſiſted on and obtained by the people, ſo we muſt ſuppoſe they had many juſt cauſes of complaint, nay, that they were driven to deſperation by inſufferable oppreſſions.

In Spain, the power of government and ſubmiſſion of the people are alike very great, as there is no country, in which the doctrine of blind obedience to authority in church and ſtate is more inſiſted on and yielded to; yet we ſee no doctrines, no ordinances, no general acknowlegments, can ever effectually expunge or expell from men's minds and hearts, a ſenſe and feeling of the rights of nature, which Heaven has too deeply impreſſed on all for any aſſumptions of cruel tyranny, or modes of wicked policy, entirely to eradicate.

As the Spaniards were ever a proud people, ſo to their pride may be attributed abundance of their antient good qualities, and among the reſt, a high ſenſe of honour, for which they were, for many ages remarkable. But it has been their misfortune to have a long ſucceſſion of Kings, of the Auſtrian and French lines, who have been little diſtinguiſhed by the wiſdom of their councils, the virtue of their government, or a true regard for their ſubjects. Hence, with the gradual loſs of the Spaniſh horrors, have the Spaniſh virtues become debaſed; and that pride which once ſerved to make them enthuſiaſts in honour, now only operates in attaching them to indignant cuſtoms, and the moſt puerile of all vanities.

No people can, or ever will, like to be ruled by foreigners, and leaſt of all a proud and vain people; foreign miniſters to Spaniſh Kings could not, therefore, fail of being odious; and of courſe, it muſt always have been ill policy to employ them. This then was one natural ſource of their diſcontent; another is ſaid to have lain in oppreſſive abuſes, in the ſupply of proviſions; a third, (which both the French and Spaniſh courts will be ſhy of mentioning) lies in a rooted national hatred of France, with what is naturally conſequent, an utter abhorrence of her faſhions, practices, and cuſtoms; nay, it even extends to religious faith and diſcipline; for the Spaniards ſay openly, that the French are worſe Chriſtians than the Heretics of other countries. They therefore abhor a French prevalence in their councils, diſlike the family compact, and become more attached to the dreſs of their own country, in oppoſition to that of France.

Thus, while the Spaniards were ſorely galled with internal oppreſſions, they are alſo ſtrongly irritated by foreign connections and influence; which evils operating together, were the ſources of their diſcontents; and we ought not to wonder at it in them, becauſe they have produced the ſame effects among ourſelves. The immediate cauſe of the inſurrection was indeed an indiſcreet act of violence in a ſoldier on palace-duty, in pretending to execute a filly law, to which mode of doing it the Spaniards as yet, are not quite ſlaves enough to ſubmit; and indeed, bad and improper executors of laws they muſt be thought in all countries.

The French dreſs has long been the court-dreſs in Spain, as well as in all other countries, and the Spaniſh undreſs, of the long cloak, (made warm for winter and cool for ſummer,) the white night-cap and ſlapped hat, has its conveniencies for that climate, and is therefore uſed by the grandee, almoſt as much as by the peaſant. The reſignation of a convenience, therefore, as well as of a national cuſtom, of which all people are tenacious, in favour of the faſhion of a people whom they hate, will ever be unwillingly complied with in any country, eſpecially if compulſatory methods are uſed for that purpoſe. But abſolute Princes, or rather abſolute Miniſters, are apt to forget, that it is wiſer and ſafer to influence than controul; and therefore, from being intoxicated with their own power, they awaken in the people a ſenſe of natural right, and ſo unhinge their own authority, by puſhing it to an extreme. But, where wanton violence is uſed, the inherent rights of nature will be apt to animate even the brute creation to ſome kind of reſiſtance, and urge rational Beings to the free canvaſſing of rights.

From what has come to our knowledge of the Madrid inſurrections, theſe eludications may be thought not impertinent by the intelligent; and it is not impoſſible, that the event may produce farther effects, both in Spain and its neighbourhood, on either ſide of that kingdom, where ſtrange ſtretches of deſpotiſm have been made, and are now making. The fire of enthuſiaſm, when once it is kindled, may produce a ſtrong and fixed ſpirit of liberty; which has of late begun to riſe in ſome countries, and may, by wanton oppreſſions, be made to ariſe in all; for wild reſentment may begin what reaſon and reſolute perſeverance, will, in the end, effectually complete, of which there is like to be a ſtriking inſtance in Corſica; and every honeſt man who knows the bleſſings of legal liberty will, on a principle of philanthropy, wiſh them to become enjoyed by the whole of the human race.

It has been ſo much a practice among us of late, to repreſent ourſelves as a people the moſt refractory upon earth, and every other as more happy, from

independent, think themselves. But this is owing to our not sufficiently adverting to what passes in the world. Turkey, Barbary, Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and in short, almost every other country in the world, have as many disgusts and disquietudes as ourselves, though they dare not so freely discover them, while that peculiar advantage is perhaps the sole cause that our real sufferings are not so many and great as those of other nations, that we are less frequently pushed to the last resource, desperation; and perhaps jealousy, is the surest of all preservatives to liberty. But, however, we see, that discontents, tumults, and even revolutions, are not peculiar to this country.

AT the commencement of the late war between Spain and Portugal, the ill treatment the Walloon guards received from Spain made great numbers of the soldiers desert, on the Spanish army's arrival on the confines of Portugal. Two Swiss officers Torman and Sanfleur) who were then in Portugal, offered their service to that crown, and laid before this —— a plan for raising two regiments from those deserters. This was accepted of, and an agreement made with them on advantageous terms, both for the officers and men. Those gentlemen were appointed colonels, and the plan was immediately executed; but the war was no sooner ended, and Portugal freed from the apprehensions of becoming a province of Spain, than the —— took every opportunity of giving disgusts to those officers. Hints were given them, that they had better quit the service; that they had been guilty of great faults, and that they might be called to an account and punished, all which they disregarded, trusting to their innocence. This method therefore not succeeding, the mask was taken off, and the two colonels were ordered to be imprisoned, under pretence of their having defrauded the king. Poor Sanfleur continued in prison some time, was tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted of the charge; but before the sentence was passed, from the hardships he suffered in prison, he contracted a disorder that killed him. Torman, not chusing to trust to the justice of a court-martial composed of Portuguese officers, made his escape to Spain. The —— having effected so much of his intended plan, incorporated the two regiments into one, and gave the command of it to Mons. Otaheron, a French protestant officer, who had served in the French army in Germany, and quitted that service for some disgust he received when under the command of M. Broglio. He was esteemed brave, and was much respected by most of the foreign officers in the service of Portugal. About six months ago the regiment was ordered to Lisbon, and on their arrival there, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major were imprisoned. They were tried by a court-martial, chiefly composed of Portuguese officers, and the unfortunate colonel was condemned to be hanged. The crimes that were alledged against him, were his not having a regimentary book and making false musters, and thereby cheating the king. It is to be observed, that the regimentary books, are delivered out from the war office, and that it is penal to make use of any others: and it was said to appear the colonel often applied for one, as a certain officer at present in that kingdom could testify, and would if he had been called upon at the trial, he being then a staff officer in Portugal. Be that as it may, the king most graciously changed his punishment into that of being shot. The colonel met his fate, with a steadiness, becoming the character of a soldier. It is said he was executed the day before the warrant for his death was signed, supposed for fear his son should obtain his Majesty's pardon for an unhappy father. The colonel on receiving the account of his condemnation, sent for the only protestant minister in that city, Mr. A——, chaplain to the British factory, who immediately went to the prison in which he was confined, but was denied admittance; nor was the colonel ever suffered to see him. The lieutenant-colonel was acquitted, and the major was broke with ignominy. He was a particular friend of the colonel, and it was imputed to him, that he connived at the false musters.

As a further charge it was alledged, he had stole a regimental coat; that is, he had taken a new coat from a soldier who was discharged, and had given it to the recruit that came into his place. The regiment was disbanded, and thereby the whole plan of the —— completed.

Let the candid reader make his reflections on this barbarous treatment of a poor protestant in his last hours, being refused the comfort of a divine. Could such a thing happen in England, what aspersions would be cast on us by Roman Catholics! But this is not the only cause of complaint; the proceedings of the court-martial, the proofs to convict the delinquents, and the defence they made, are all kept an inviolable secret, and no body knows, whether the unhappy colonel was guilty or innocent, except they judge from his condemnation; and in forming their judgment from thence, it may be erroneous; for sometimes the innocent suffer in that country, where too often justice is prostituted to the serving of private views. One circumstance is, however, certain, the colonel was not permitted to call any witnesses for his defence: and how far that is consistent with the idea of an impartial and legal trial, let the reader decide.

New Advertisements.

ANY person who is willing to undertake the re-building of *Wambaw* or *Bulow* bridges, in the parish of *St. James's Santee*, may give in his proposals by the first Monday in November next, to

Daniel Horry, *Peter Mouzon*,
John Drake, *Lewis Miles*,
Theodore Gaillard, *John Barnet*,
James Colladon, *Paul Dousaint*.

CORTEX Eleutheria, Lignum-Vitæ, Mahogany Plank and Bed Posts, to be sold, by
Wooddrop & Cathcart.

WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. being the quarterly meeting of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, the members are desired to attend at the house of Mr BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, at ten o' clock in the forenoon precisely.

By order of the President,
BUTLER PIGGOT.

A HANDY House-Wench, that can cook, wash, and iron, to be hired out by the month. Inquire at the Printing Office, in *Broad-Street.*

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dresden, June 27.

THE Emperor arrived here yesterday, and went in the evening, accompanied by the whole Electoral family, to the Italian comic Opera. At night there was a most splendid supper in the great apartments of the palace, to which the ladies of the first rank at this court, and the foreign ministers, were invited. A little before supper all the foreign ministers and strangers of distinction, that happened to be here, were presented to him. The Emperor's retinue is a very small one: The principal persons that attended him are Field Marshal Lacy, Count Wied, and Count Dietrichstein. His Imperial Majesty travels on horse back, escorted only by a small party of his own dragoons. The Emperor leaves this place on Friday, and goes directly to Torgau, to view the field of battle there; and will then, it is said, return into Bohemia through Lusatia.

[*London Gazette.*]

Ratisbon, June 18. Letters from Hungary advise, that the farmers in some districts, pretending that they are ill used by their Lords, continue to commit such violences, that it is thought the court of Vienna will be obliged to send some troops to bring them to order.

Hamburgh, June 27. Next week the electoral chamber of Hanover, will restore to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin the districts of Gammelien, Wittenburgh, Zahrendien, and Mecklemburgh, of which the electoral house has been in possession, to indemnify itself for military execution during the intestine troubles under the government of Duke Charles Leopold; the expences occasioned thereby having been defrayed.

LONDON, JULY 7.

There was a dreadful fire at Warsaw on the 8th ult. which occasioned the King to issue an edict next day, ordering all the proprietors of wooden houses in that city and suburbs, to pull them down within a certain time, and rebuild them with stone.

Notwithstanding the various plausible assertions, we are assured, there never yet was a serious design of establishing an Episcopal government in America.

Saturday morning Mr. Durand, charged with the affairs of France, in the absence of Count de Guerchy, had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the subject of some dispatches received from his court.

On Friday the Lords of the Admiralty appointed James Wallace, Esq; to the command of his Majesty's ship the Dolphin; which will shortly sail with the honourable commodore Byron.

Lieutenant Thomas Hallam is appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, a Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Dolphin.

According to letters from Leghorn, the Divan at Constantinople had remonstrated warmly to some foreign ministers at the Porte, on account of the assistance which certain European powers had afforded to the Georgian rebels, in carrying on the war against the Grand Signor.

We hear some gentlemen of great experience in trade, are preparing to set out for Petersburgh, in consequence of the new treaty of commerce between the two courts.

We hear from Dublin, that a tapestry manufacture is going to be established in that city after the manner of the famous Gobeline's manufacture at Paris.

This morning some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from their Excellencies the Lords Justices of Ireland.

Letters from Port l'Orient mention, that one of the Molucca islands, where the French East-India Company have established a new settlement, is capable of producing as good Cinamon as the Dutch import from Ceylon.

By a letter lately received from Devonshire, we are informed, that one Mr. Churchill, at hearing that the Cyder-Act was repealed, ordered two hogsheads of cyder to be brought out, and placed before his door, and invited all his neighbours and friends to participate thereof; but while he was drinking several loyal and patriotic healths, he fell down, (with excess of joy) and expired with the jug in his hand.

New Advertisements.

ALL Persons having any demands on the Estate of ESTHER SIMMONS, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accompts, properly attested, to MARTHA URQUHART, in Charles-Town.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, *Executor.*

On TUESDAY
The 7th Day of OCTOBER *next,*
WILL BE HELD,
At the house of Mr. Elisha Poinsett, *in Charles-Town,*
A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *South-Carolina* SOCIETY; where the Members are desired to attend precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society.
SAM. PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

St. Paul's Parish, Aug. 26, 1766.

MR. *Isaac McPherson* informs me of a small bay gelding (which strayed into his pasture at Horse Savanna) he is about five years old, and between twelve and thirteen hands high, one hind foot white, branded on the off buttock EP, he has a small star, a trotter.——The owner may apply and prove his property before

ANDREW LEITCH.

THE work-house Well, known to be as fine a spring as any in Charles-Town, or perhaps in the province, is now in compleat order, being greatly enlarged by a good frame, in which is fixed a pump for the use of the public, who may take water gratis to the first of October; then any of the inhabitants, who chuse to continue, must pay as is usual ten shillings quarterly, to

EGAN & CALVERT.

St. Paul's parish, September 11, 1765.

CONRADE KEEKELY, informs me of a black gelding, (which strayed into Mr. Frederick Grimke's plantation on Hyde Park Swamp) about 6 years old, and 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder *AH* in one, and on the near shoulder *JR* in one, he has a small star, paces slow, and his breast galled by drawing in a chair or cart.—— JOHN HALL, tolls a small flea-bitten grey mare, between 8 or 9 years old, 13 hands and an half high, branded on the mounting shoulder *Z*, and on the near buttock RD in one, with a flower de-luce on top. The owners of the above strays, must prove their property, before

ANDREW LEITCH, *J. P.*

On Thursday the 2d day of October next will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles Town,

A Plantation, or tract of fifty seven acres of land, being part of one hundred and fifty acres granted to James McGowan; butting and bounding east on land belonging (as it is said) to the widow Le Bas, west on land granted to Benjamin Spurlock, south on land of the said Spurlock, and north on Santee river.

ALSO another plantation or tract of land containing two hundred acres, situate on the eastern branch of the head of Cooper River, in Berkley county; bounding south (at the time of the original convey) on lands of George M'Nickle, deceased, east on lands formerly possessed by George Burnet, and the other two sides on vacant land, lately belonging to the estate of James M'Gowan, deceased, and taken on execution by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

On Thursday the second of October next will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing four hundred acres, on Savannah river in Granville county, and in New-Windsor township, bounded southward part on Savannah river, and part on Thomas Lamar's land, westward on Michael Myers and Thomas Goodall's land, and eastward part on vacant land, and part on Sarah Lamar's land: Late the property of Thomas Green, and taken on execution by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

On Thursday the 2d of October next will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing five hundred and seventy-nine acres in Berkley county, butting and bounding south easterly on James Adam's land, northwesterly on Abraham Burnston's land, and on all other sides on vacant land: late the property of Christopher Coulliette, and taken on execution by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

JULY 5th, 1766, Ran away from the subscriber, on *Horse-Savannah.* Two Negroes, father and son, both named *Bristol*; the father aged about 46, and the son 13 years: They were bought at vendue from the estate of *Mr. John Raven*; carried off with them a large bundle of cloaths, and were seen going towards *John's-Island*, where they are well known, and supposed to be harboured by their relations, having lived on Mr. *Raven's* plantation there. The father is a good fisherman. A reward of £. 10 will be paid to any person, who will apprehend and deliver them to the warden of the work-house, in *Charles-Town*, or to Mr. *John Cooper*, at *Rantowle's-Bridge.*

JOHN HALY.

CUNNINGHAM & SANDS.
HAVE TO SELL,

LONDON, NEW-YORK, and other MADEIRA WINES, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask, or dozen.

VIDONIA WINE by the like quantity.

PORT WINE, CLARET, LISBON, } BURGUNDY, MOUNTAIN, ARRACK, } By the dozen,

FRONTENACK and MALMSEY, in pint or quart bottles, by the dozen.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Old WEST-INDIA ditto by the like quantity.

Old FRENCH BRANDY by the three gallon one.

All which are warranted to be excellent in quality, as the greatest care is taken in the choice, as well as the management of them; and are to be had by applying to them at their 'compting-house, fronting the Bay, on Mr. Burn's new wharf, or at their store in Union-Street.

N. B. *All orders from the country will be punctually complied with.*

ANY Person or Persons capable and inclinable to make an accurate MAP of the Province, from actual Survey, are desired to give in their Proposals on or before the Second Tuesday in November next, to any of the Subscribers, appointed by the Assembly to receive the same, and lay them before the House at their next Meeting.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,
THOMAS LYNCH,
RAWLINS LOWNDES,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,
BENJAMIN SIMMONS,
BENJAMIN FARRAR,
THOMAS FERGUSON,
TACITUS GAILLARD,
June 30th, 1766. PETER PORCHER,
BENJAMIN SMITH.

WHITE and coloured plains, and striped duffils, of an exceeding good quality, to be sold cheap by

6w VILLEPONTOUX & WARING.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, (*in Dominica*) June 25.

WE hear that Admiral Pye, in His Majesty's ship Lark, arrived at Antigua, on Sunday the 8th instant, and that he intends very soon, to make a tour round the Leeward, and Southern Caribbee Islands.

A gentleman lately arrived from Martinico, has informed us of the following changes in the French ministry, viz. the Duke de Praslin, Minister of the Marine; the Duke de Choiseul, Minister at War and foreign affairs; and Mr. Dubuq du Ferret, Deputy of the colony of Martinico.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18.

Last week a whaling sloop arrived here from the Streights of Belleisle, by whom we learn, that there has been but small success in that fishery this season, not above 17 whales having been caught, among the many vessels which were fitted out for that purpose: We also learn, that the cod fishery on the Labrador Coast, has been greatly interrupted and broken up by one of His Majesty's frigates, who pressed one man out of each vessel, and obliged them all to leave the coast, after having taken from some what was found valuable on board, and of others destroying the small quantity of fish they had already catched, beating and abusing some of the fishermen for demanding the reason of this treatment towards them from whom they rather expected encouragement and protection.—'Tis said the Captain of the frigate acted in consequence of orders from the commander in chief on that station; and that one of the orders was, "Not to suffer any American vessel to fish for any other than Whales, in any of the bays or coasts of Newfoundland, lying between Point Riche and Cape Bonavista."

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 14.

On Sunday night last, the [illegible] flag-staff on the Common, at the time of public rejoicing on His Majesty's birth day, for the repeal of the stamp-act, left standing inscribed with the names of His Majesty, Mr. Pitt, and Liberty, as a monument of that happy event, and gratitude to those by whom it was accomplished, was cut down by some of the soldiers belonging to the 28th regiment, quartered in the barracks; and as it appears by several depositions, to have been done by way of insult to the town, it gave great uneasiness, and next day occasioned two fays between the town people and the soldiers, a small number of each, in which two or three were wounded, and several hurt, by the soldiers. It appears by many affidavits, that the soldiers were intirely the aggressors: And the people are in general very uneasy that such a number of armed men, without any visible occasion for them, are stationed among us, and suffered to patrol the streets, as in a military or conquered town. The examinations relating to these disorders, not being finished, we must refer our readers to our next, for further particulars.

AUGUST 21.

We hear that after the examination of a great number of witnesses, respecting the late disturbances between some of the citizens, and a party of soldiers, the Corporal and Drum-Major of the regiment, who appeared to be the chief authors of the disturbances, were bound over to the quarter-session.——We hear the differences are likely to have an amicable conclusion; for that at a meeting between the magistrates of the city, and the officers of the regiment, in the presence of the governor, they declared their desire of living in harmony with the citizens, and said, that upon any misbehaviour of the soldiers under their command, they should either be tried by a court-martial, or delivered up to the civil authority, as the magistrates should require.——They only desired the soldiers should not be ill treated or molested, which was promised on the part of the magistrates.

AUGUST 25.

Yesterday his Excellency our Governor, with his lady and daughter, embarked for Albany, having some days before been taken leave of by all the most respectable in the city.

Governor Carlton, of Quebec, Brigadier General for the Northern department, who came over in the packet, proceeded to his appointment on board Governor Moore's sloop.

Last week a soldier, belonging to the 28th regiment, was sentenced by a court-martial to, and did, receive 500 lashes, for assaulting a gentleman in the street, Wednesday last, which is a convincing proof that the military are determined to give ample satisfaction to the inhabitants for any insult that may be offered them by the soldiers, on proper application to the commanders of any of the regiments.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, soon after he left this coast in May last, sprung a leak, and bore away for the West Indies, but having the good luck to fall in with a sloop from New-England, bound to the Southward, Captain Goodridge, to serve the Crown, engaged with the Captain for a certain sum of money, as well as to take the cargo at market-price, to see him safe to Falmouth, where they both arrived safe, after a passage of forty days from this port.

New Advertisements.

Charles-Town, Sept. 11, 1766.

ROBERT DILLON, being under an absolute necessity of raising money to pay his creditors, gives this LAST NOTICE to those indebted to him, that he will positively be obliged to put all debts, on the first of October next, which shall remain unsettled, into the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without distinction.

MAZYCK & MOULTRIE,
At their Store, in TRADD-STREET,

ARE selling off their remaining STOCK OF GOODS, at *Eight* and an *Half* for *One*, for cash; and *nine* for *one*, payable next winter; among which are a variety of superfine cloths, silks of all kinds, Irish linnens, India and English chints, cambricks, lawns, complete setts of table and tea china, gold and silver lace, bohea tea at 30 s. per lb. cash, &c. &c.

As their co-partnership expires in a few months, they will be obliged to those whose accounts are due to make payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,
HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brigantine Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason, *master, from* PHILADELPHIA:

LEWIS's best super-fine Flour, in whole and half Barrels, and Kegs; Hopkins's best Water and Milk Bread in Kegs, and Ship Bread, to be sold, at his Store in Broad-Street.

CHARLES-TOWN, *September* 15, 1766.

NOTWITHSTANDING the late conſiderable importations of INDIAN CORN from the *Northern* colonies (and its being then pretended, the want of that proviſion was not ſo great as had been repreſented) upon inquiry, we do not find that there is a ſingle buſhel of thoſe importations now to be bought, which ſhews the propriety of our legiſlature laying on the prohibition when they did; another proof of it is, that ſince the exportation of RICE has been again permitted, not a barrel of *that* grain can be purchaſed: However, we cannot be ſaid to be in danger of ſtarving, when NEW *corn* may be got in the market, by ſuch as can afford to give that *moderate price!* at 25 s. per buſhel, and likewiſe peaſe at 20 s. and potatoes at 15 s.

Our laſt accounts from St. Auguſtine, adviſe us of the death of lieutenant William Sharp (who was alſo adjutant) of his Majeſty's 9th regiment.—The late ſickneſs there, is repreſented to us, by gentlemen lately from thence, as entirely over; and they likewiſe aſſure us, that it has not been attended with an alarming mortality, only two officers and one private having died at that place for a conſiderable time paſt.

On ſunday the 7th inſtant, Thomas Fuller, Eſqi of St. Andrew's pariſh was married, at Aſhley-Ferry, to Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, relict of Mr. Edward Miles.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. Alexander Michie, was married to Miſs Henrietta Carroll.

Yeſterday morning died after a lingering indiſpoſition, John Denton, Eſqi one of the ſearchers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for this port.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	Arrived	*From*
9th.	Schooner Mary, John Doran.	St. Auguſtine
	Schooner Fanny, Henry Hopkins,	Georgia
20th.	Snow Sally, Magnus Millar,	Muſquito-Shore
21ſt.	Sloop St. Andrew, Wm. Adams,	Providence
24th.	Brigt. Pr. of Wales, T. Maſon,	Philadelphia
25th.	Ship Briſlington, Edward May,	Briſtol
	Schooner Succeſs, John Petty,	Providence
	Schooner Sally, [illegible] Towers,	N. Carolina

Sept.	Sailed	*For*
9th.	Sloop Kendal, David Fergſon,	Dominica
21ſt.	Brigt. Rebecca, Robt. Craig,	Penſacola
22d.	Schooner Nancy, John Stirrup,	Providence
23d.	Schooner Rice-Bird, Abr. Vauchier,	Georgia
	Schooner Elizabeth, George Cox,	Georgia
24th.	Schooner Georgia-Pac. Ezra Whipple	Georgia

Remain windbound or cleared *For*

Snow Sally, Nicholas Andrew, Briſtol
Schooner E. Florida, A. Bachop, St. Auguſtine
Sloop Bee, William Robinſon, Grenada
Sloop Unity, Robert Bennéy, Rhode Iſland

Near loaded, or may ſail within a week *For*

Snow Portland, George Higgins, London
Brigt. Char. Town P. T. Maſon, Philadelphia
Schooner Mary, John Doran, St. Auguſtine
Sloop Polly, John Ireland, Muſquito-Shore

Advertiſements.

General Poſt-Office, Charles-Town, Sept. 15, 1766.

This is to give Notice,

THAT His Majeſty's Packet-Boat the GRANTHAM commanded by Captain *John Jones*, will ſail from hence for *Falmouth*, on THURSDAY NEXT the 18th inſtant: And that His Majeſty's MAIL, to go by the ſaid Packet, will be cloſed at this office the evening before, at *ſix* o'clock.

RATES OF POSTAGE

(Payable in LONDON, *but may be paid here by ſuch as chooſe to do ſo.)*

A ſingle Letter	— —	1
Double	— — —	2
Treble	— — —	3
Ounce	— — —	4

Sterling.

PETER TIMOTHY, *pro* D.P.G.

THE Commiſſioners of the Pilotage at the Port of WINYAW, GIVE NOTICE,

THAT a Pilot is wanted to attend at the ſaid Port and Harbour.—Any perſon inclined to engage in that ſervice, and that is properly qualified for it, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Commiſſioners at *George-Town*.

George Pawley.
Aug. 25, 1766. *Thomas Mitchell.*
Paul Trapier.

Drifted from my Schooner, occaſion'd by the ring-bolt's coming out.

A CANOW, 35 feet long, and 7 broad, painted red inſide and out, and branded under the foreca ſtle R B. Whoever will deliver her to me in Charles-Town, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward. EDWARD MARTIN.

THE ſubſcribet gives this PUBLIC NOTICE, That he will not pay any debts contracted in his name, unleſs by an order from under his hand; and likewiſe not to harbour or entertain any one belonging to JOHN NAPIER.

Taken up a-ſtray, with bridle and ſaddle on, in the night of the 10th inſtant, on the High Road, between *Aſhley-Ferry* and the *Quarter-Houſe*.

A BROWN bay **Gelding,** about fourteen hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock HA in one. The owner, paying for this advertiſement, and giving the perſon who took him up, a ſmall compenſation for his trouble, may have him, on applying to the Printer of this Gazette.

WANTED,

A Parcel of ſummer ducks and drakes, nonpareils, red birds, and other birds peculiar to this province. Inquire at the printing-office in Broad-ſtreet.

RICHARD FOWLER,

Upholſterer and paper-hanger from London, two doors from the white meeting, in Meeting Street.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he makes all ſorts of bed-furniture, Venetian and ſcreen window curtains.—Stuffs and repairs all ſorts of eaſy and French chairs, couches and ſophas in the neateſt taſte.—Matraſſes made, and thoſe who find their materials may have them made for one Dollar each.

N. B. *Juſt imported in the Queen Charlotte, Capt. Reeves, from London,*

A variety of paper hangings and flower pieces for chimnies of the neateſt and neweſt faſhions: He will be much obliged to thoſe who chooſe to favour him with their commands, & they may depend on having them executed with the utmoſt care and aſſiduity, and in an elegant and workman-like manner.

Juſt imported, in the Queen Charlotte, Capt. Reeves, from LONDON:

A VARIETY of paper hangings of neat patterns, by *JOHN BLOTT*, paper hanger, next houſe to the White Meeting, in Meeting ſtreet.——He will engage to furniſh gentlemen with paper, and hang it on as low terms, and in as neat a manner, as it can be done in this province.

SEVERAL thouſand pair of negro ſhoes, made by one of the beſt hands in the province, warranted to be ſtrong and good, to be ſold by [6 w] WARD & LEGER.

So be Lett,

And may be enter'd upon immediately.

A LARGE brick Ware-Houſe, ſituate at the North end of the Bay, very convenient for trade.——The back part glazed, it has two fire places, and a 'compting room lathed and plaiſter'd. The terms, inquire of

JOHN WRAGG.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, to thoſe whoſe INTEREST has been due for *Eighteen* months or upwards, upon their bonds in his hands, for monies belonging to the School-Fund, that unleſs they pay it before the *firſt* day of *November* next, their bonds will be given to an attorney, to be put in ſuit without further diſtinction. JAMES HARRISON.

Gooſe-Creek, Auguſt 30th, 1766.

Taken up a-drift - *Aug.* 29th.

A LARGE piece of MAHOGANY, of the kind generally brought from the Muſketo-Shore, without any mark whatever upon it. Whoever can properly prove his claim thereto, may have it again, paying the charges of advertizing, &c. and applying to

JOSEPH POWELL.

DAVID & JOHN DEAS,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Sally, Captain ANDREW, from BRISTOL:

A LARGE ſupply of WHITE and COLOURED PLAINS (moſt of the white of a ſuper-fine quality): Alſo ſtriped duffils, Iriſh linens, and ſuper-fine ſheeting, &c.—Which, with an aſſortment of other goods, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, they will ſell on moderate terms, at their ſtore on the BAY.

NOW ſelling off at EIGHT FOR ONE caſh, their remaining ſtock, conſiſting of a COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, moſt of which were lately imported from London and Briſtol; at their ſtores in Charles-Town, and Crown-Point Stono, near the bridge formerly Mr. Rantowle's, by STOCKER & JACKSON.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to take the whole of either the above ſtores, may have them on very moderate terms.——It is very well known, that their ſtore at Stono is ſituated as well for a country ſtore as any in the province. —24

WHEREAS the Church-Wardens and Veſtrymen of *St. Paul's* Pariſh, are under an abſolute neceſſity to aſſeſs the inhabitants thereof for the relief of the Poor: Therefore, *NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN*, unto all owners of lands, ſlaves, &c. (non reſidents as well as reſidents) that they are aſſeſſed, for the ſupport of the poor of ſaid pariſh, viz.

One ſhilling per head on all ſlaves.
One ſhilling for every hundred acres of land.
The ſame *per cent* on all monies at intereſt.

And all perſons concerned, are to take care to pay their reſpective parts of the ſaid TAX, on or before the *firſt* Tueſday in *November* next enſuing, without further notice, into the hands of

THOMAS HARTLEY, } *Church-Wardens.*
BENJ. STEVENS. }

And, to Meſſrs. JOHN SINGELLTON, *at Stono.*
CHRISTOPHER PETER, *at Ponpon.*
JONATHAN BACON, *at Beach-Hill.*

The CO-PARTNERSHIP *of the Subſcribers will terminate with the preſent year,*

IN the mean time they will continue to diſpoſe of the ſtock of goods they have on hand (conſiſting of a great many uſeful articles) conſiderably under the common advance.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole may have them at ſeven and an half for one.—Alſo, to be let, the houſe and ſtores they at preſent occupy, extremely well ſituated for trade,—for terms of payment apply to SHEED & WHITE.

They intreat the favour of thoſe whoſe accompts have been long due, to come and ſettle them.

N. B. Wine, rum, ſugar, ſalt, ſhip-bread, ſalt petre'd hams, onions, to be ſold cheap. Apply as above. 6w.

REEVES & COCHRAN.

Have juſt imported, in the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, from LONDON:

A general aſſortment of European and EAST-INDIA GOODS:

Amongſt which are the following, viz.

VERY neat mahogany tea-tables and tea boards, furniture tables with eſſence bottles, ladies and gentlemen's dreſſing-ſtands, deſks, ditto with book-caſes and neat glaſs doors, card tables and racks, mahogany bed-ſteads, marble ſlabs with neat mahogany frames, eight-day clocks in mahogany caſes, ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, a very neat Charriot compleat, an Italian chaiſe, and 3 neat riding chairs, glaſs pyramids and India ſhades, very fine gilt leather ſcreens, exceeding good porter in hogſheads and bottles, and a few puncheons of choice Britiſh brandy: Which, with a great variety of other articles, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, at their ſtore on the Bay, next door to Meſſrs. *Bradiford & Chapman's.*

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, BY

SIMON & JOHN BERWICK,

A LARGE quantity of exceeding good and freſh made NEGRO SHOES. Gentlemen may be ſupplied, by applying to JOHN BERWICK at Stono, or to SIMON BERWICK, at his tan yard in Charles-Town, the upper end of Tradd-ſtreet, where ſhoemakers and others may be ſupplied with leather of all kinds.——They have alſo a great number of ſtrong black ſhoes for houſe negroes or others, with mens, boys and girls neat ſhoes and pumps, &c. t. f.

THOMAS COLEMAN,

UPHOLSTERER,

RETURNS thanks to thoſe ladies and gentlemen that have favoured him with their commands; and takes this method to acquaint them that he ſtill continues to carry on all the various branches of the upholſtery buſineſs as uſual, at Mr. Benjamin Hawes's, behind the old church.—Paper hung in the neateſt and moſt durable manner, at the loweſt prices.—Having had a LARGE QUANTITY of the neweſt faſhion papers by the laſt ſhips from London, am now enabled to accommodate my cuſtomers with the above article at the loweſt prices.

Venetian and ſcreen blinds, hair and other matraſſes, made for ſtores or private families.

SELLING OFF.

ANY perſon wanting to purchaſe a SMALL STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of a well aſſorted variety, and but lately imported, may be ſupplied at EIGHT FOR ONE. For terms of payment, apply to

c. t. f. LLOYD & NEYLE.

BENFIELD & JONES,

At their Store, in TRADD-STREET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Philadelphia Packet, *Capt.* Johnſon, *from* PHILADELPHIA:

MIDDLING FLOUR, SHIP, WATER, and BUTTER BREAD; which, with a general aſſortment of GOODS, uſually imported into this province, they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. They have to diſpoſe of, the Indentures of *Eight* DUTCH SERVANTS: Among which are, a Shoe-maker, Butcher, and Baker.

☞ They have a quantity of SILKS, which they will ſell at *Eight for One.* t. f.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Sadler,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the co partnerſhip of NIGHTINGALE and EDWARDS being expired, (Mr. Nightingale having declined in his favour) the buſineſs in all its branches is carried on in the ſame ſhop as uſual, by the ſaid WILLIAM EDWARDS; who returns his ſincere thanks for all paſt favours, and hopes a continuance thereof, as he ſhall always make it his endeavour to merit the ſame.

N. B. Italian chair collars, and all ſorts of coach and chair harneſs executed in the beſt manner. Exceeding good leather caps at twenty five ſhillings each. —25

A FEW Puncheons of Jamaica RUM, a Quantity of Philadelphia FLAT & BAR IRON, Fifty Tons of LOG-WOOD, and ſome Windſor Chairs, to be ſold reaſonably, by

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

THERE being an abſolute neceſſity of ſettling the affairs of the eſtate of the late doctor *Alexander M'Dowall*, of *Prince George's* pariſh, deceaſed: Theſe are to deſire all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to pay the ſame immediately, and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, to give in their demands to

Geo. Gab. Powell
William Allſton } Executors.
6w *Thomas Godfrey*

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins, *from* LONDON,

WHITE, blue, and green plains of an extraordinary width and quality, beſt London duffils, ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, broad and narrow cloths, Kenton's beſt porter in barrels, neat Italian London-made riding chairs, very cheap and handſome eight day clocks, and a few medals of Mr. PITT,—which, with an aſſortment of goods uſually imported, they will ſell at a very low advance at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

TO be hired by the month, or year, a wench who is a good plain cook and waſher. Enquire of t. f. *Benjamin Villepontoux.*

THE Co-partnerſhip of JACOB STEVENS, Jun. & Comp. being diſſolved by mutual conſent, They will diſpoſe of their remaining ſtock of goods, at Ferguſon's-Ferry, a great bargain to thoſe who will take the whole: the ſaid goods are all freſh, and conſiſt of a variety of uſeful articles: There is great conveniences of ſtorage, and is reckoned to be one of the beſt ſituated places in the province for a country ſtore. Any perſon who is inclined to purchaſe, muſt apply immediately to Meſſrs. Ward & Leger, in Charles-Town, or at Ferguſon's Ferry, to

JACOB STEVENS, jun. & Comp.

RUTLEDGE & LESESNE,

Have juſt imported in the Sally, *Capt.* Andrew, *from* BRISTOL,

A Parcel of exceeding good whire blue, green and drab coloured plains—neat fowling pieces—iron pots of all ſizes, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nail—white lead ground in oil—mens, boys and childrens leather ſhoes—a quantity of well bought Iriſh linens—which, with a neat aſſortment lately imported in Capt. Strachan, from London, will be ſold at a very low advance, at their ſtore in Broad ſtreet, between Meſſrs. John Paul Grimke and Robert Dillon's.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land in St. Bartholomew's pariſh, Colleton county, near Godfry's Savannah, containing four hundred and eighty-three acres, whereof one hundred and fifty acres are good rice land, tupelo ſwamp, the reſt corn and indico land well timber'd, and is near a good landing; it buts and bounds to the eaſtward on land belonging to Mr. Thomas Timmons, to the weſt on Mr. Joſeph Perry's land. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat with ROBERT LADSON.

To be ſold in ſmall tracts,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of land, on the head of Cambahee river, known by the name of the Salt-catcher barony, now the property of Sir William Baker, Bruce Fiſher, and Nicholas Linwood, Eſqrs. of London. The plat of ſaid barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; it is allowed to be exceeding fine ſwamp, with a ſufficiency of very good high land on each ſide, proper for corn and indigo, on which a commodious ſettlement may be made. Alſo,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jaſper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Daniel Heyward, and other ſettlements on the Euhaw: The plat may now be ſeen in the hands of William Maine. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchaſers paying intereſt and giving ſecurity to

PAUL TRAPIER & FRANCIS STUART,
3M *Attornies for Sir William Baker, &c.*

EXCEEDING good red and white printed linens at 13 s. and purple ground cottons, at 11 s. & 3 d. per yard, alſo dark and yellow ground cottons, a great variety of fine printed linens and chints, India chints, red and white furniture checks, oſnabrugs, cotton Hollands, &c. &c. juſt imported, and to be ſold cheap at my ſtore next to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

THOMAS WALTER.

JOHN OLIVER,

WATCH-MAKER, from London.

Next door to *William Roper*, Eſq; on the BAY, CHARLES-TOWN,

Has to ſell, at very LOW PRICES,

CHASED and plain gold, ſilver, and Pinchbeck watches, chains, ſeals, keys and ear-rings, necklaces and ſolitares, and ſome very good eight-day clocks in mahogany caſes: He continues to mend watches in the beſt manner.

N. B. *He works for* ready-money *only; and, for the future, gentlemen may depend on their watches being done by himſelf only.*

To be Sold,

Very reaſonable by the ſubſcriber,

TWO very valuable plantations, adjoining each other in St. Peter's pariſh, one containing eight hundred and ſixty nine acres, on which is a Dutch roofed houſe, framed of choice yellow pine, a good corn houſe and other out-houſes; and the other containing eight hundred and thirty-four acres, on which is a barn, overſeer's houſe, corn houſe and other buildings: About one hundred and ninety acres of the firſt mentioned tract, and about ſeventy acres of the other tract is now cleared and under good fence. The ſaid plantation is inferior to none in the province for rice, corn and indico. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, will have the advantage of a large reſervoir of water, on which a machine for pounding of rice may be erected, or any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts ſeparate, may treat with me at my plantation in Prince William pariſh.

3 M. CORNELIUS DUPONT.

JUNE 19th, 1766, ran away from the ſubſcriber, on *Horſe Savannah*, a white ſervant named *Samuel Kennerly*, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, has a pretty round face, much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſhort black hair, ſmall blue eyes, and is remarkable for ſeldom or ever looking in the face of the perſon he ſpeaks to: he had on, when he went away, a lapelled ſcarlet waiſtcoat laced with gold, a blue coat with a crimſon velvet cape and yellow gilt buttons, a pair of leather breeches, and a half worn broad plain gold laced hat; beſides which he took away with him nine ſhirts, tied up in a check handkerchief, and covered with an old brown waiſtcoat. A reward of Twenty pounds currency will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the warden of the work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, and one hundred pounds to any perſon who will give information where he is harboured, and upon conviction of the harbourer. He being a native of *Cheſhire* in *England*, near the city of *Norwich*. It is not improbable but he may be for quitting the province, and returning home: therefore all captains and commanders of veſſels are hereby forwarned not to carry him off the province, on pain of being ſeverely proſecuted. 6w

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor in Council.

WHEREAS the following CAVEATS have been entered:

By ENOCH PEARSON, againſt a grant's paſſing to James Kennedy, for 200 acres on a branch of Tyger-River.

NATHANIEL ABNEY, againſt a grant's paſſing to Henry Sunley, for 300 acres on Saludy-River.

RICHARD FAR, againſt a grant's paſſing to William Little, for a tract on Great Pedee ſwamp.

SIMON HANCOCK, againſt a grant's paſſing to William Keith, for 400 acres on Jeffery's-Creek.

EDWARD FLINTHAM, againſt a grant's paſſing to Daniel Price, for 200 acres on the North fork of the South fork of Sandy-River.

JOHN WESTFIELD, againſt a grant's paſſing to Thomas Lloyd, for the land lying between him and the ſaid Thomas Lloyd, ſuppoſed to contain about fifty acres, on Pedee-River.

COLEIRD ANDERSON, againſt a grant's paſſing to Robert Cunningham, for 150 acres of land, joining the ſaid Anderſon and Cunningham, on Saludy-River.

JOHN FAIRCHILD, againſt a grant's paſſing to William Carey, for 200 acres in the fork between Broad and Saludy rivers, (Berkley county).

BENJAMIN FARRAR, againſt a grant's paſſing to Michael Warley, for 700 acres on Santee.

GEORGE ALLISON, againſt a grant's paſſing to John-Lewis Bourquin, in Purryſburg Township.

JOSEPH BARTON, againſt a grant's paſſing to William Hannah, for 150 acres on Duncan's-Creek.

WILLIAM BRANFORD, againſt a grant's paſſing to William Maxwell, about 100 acres on the Horſe-Shoe Savanna.

WILLIAM STROTHER, againſt a grant's paſſing to Richard Richardſon, for 800 acres on Santee.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, againſt a grant's paſſing to Michael Greiger, for 150 acres on Aſhepoo river, between Thomas Jones and Mr. Maſyck's land, claimed by the ſaid Drayton, as furyſhe land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the ſeveral parties intereſted therein, to attend on Wedneſday the 1ſt of October next, when his Excellency in Council will hear and determine upon the ſame.

JAMES SIMPSON.

John Paul Grimke,

HAVING waited an unreaſonable time for payment of accompts long due; now, *for the* LAST TIME, earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him on open accompts, and who have paid little regard to his former advertiſements, to come and ſettle to his ſatisfaction, by the firſt day of July next, when the accompts of thoſe who diſregard this notice will be put into the hands of an attorney at law.

He at the ſame time deſires all perſons who have given him their notes of hand, either for caſh lent them upon intereſt, or for goods ſold them at the full price, within eight months paſt, that they will come and give him their bonds with ſecurity: And thoſe who have bought goods of him at the caſh price, and have forgot to call and pay, are deſired to remember to do ſo now, or give to him their obligations.

And as, thank God, the *ſtamp-act is repealed*, ſo he propoſes to ſtay in this province, now *again the land of liberty*, and will continue to ſell off his large ſtock of goods on hand, conſiſting of all kinds of large and ſmall ſilver plate, gold work, diamond and faſe ſtone work, in all the branches of the jeweller's buſineſs, and of the neweſt faſhions, with ſilver and gold watches, ſilver hilted and gilt ſwords, gold headed canes, &c. at EIGHT for ONE ready money, or NINE for ONE, payable in ſix months.

ROBERT KNOX,

TAKES this Opportunity to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he has removed from the Bay, to his houſe in Bedon's-Alley, next door to Mr. Legaré's, where he carries on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS as formerly.——He likewiſe takes in Lodgers and Boarders. All thoſe who favour him with their company, he is hopeful, will find themſelves agreeably accommodated.

ARTHUR DOWNES,

Hath imported in the ſhip London, *Capt.* James Strachan, *and the ſnow* Richmond, *Capt.* James Hamilton, *from* London, *among other goods, the following, viz.*

A GREAT variety of gold and ſilver, dogſkin, tortoiſe ſhell, and metal watches. Some very neat eight day clocks, made by one of the beſt workmen in London, upon the beſt conſtruction, and in the neweſt faſhion; and as they are come out upon the loweſt terms, he is fully convinced, that ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will meet with entire ſatisfaction. Alſo ſilver table and tea ſpoons, pepper caſters, ſalt cellars, punch and ſoup ladles, gold and ſilver thimbles, and ſleeve buttons, breaſt buckles, plain gold rings, cork ſcrews, trinkets of various ſorts, a great variety of ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in gold and ſilver, ſtone and ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, mens and womens watch keys, chains and ſeals, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms as his ſhop, on the *Bay*, near the watch-houſe.

N. B. He cleans and mends all ſorts of watches and clocks with the greateſt expedition.

GRIFFITH *and* CAPE,

Have imported, in the Richmond, *Capt.* Hamilton *from* LONDON,

WHITE, blue, and green thread pavillion gauze, at various prices; Scots check handkerchiefs and ounce thread, bought in Scotland of the makers; India narkeens, ſilk umbrellos, 5-4th and 7-8th garlix, Brazilletto hatchets: Together with a large and general aſſortment of goods, imported in the London, Capt. Strachan, from London; which they will diſpoſe of on very low terms, eſpecially by wholeſale, or for caſh.

N. B. They have a few Spaniſh UMBRELLOES to diſpoſe of at £. 7 a piece.

Torrans, Poaug, & *Comp.*

HAVE juſt imported, in the Scooner Yelloly, from *Jamaica*, the undermentioned articles, which are excellent in kind, and will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at their ſtores on the Bay, viz.

LOAF SUGAR,
MUSCOVADO ditto, in barrels.
OLD RUM, in Porter barrels.
MESS BEEF in barrels.
LIMES, in ditto.

TO BE SOLD,

For Eighteen months credit, on approved ſecurity.

A Tract of LAND, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, ſituate near the head of Quelche's-Creek, well timbered for ſhip-builders, and when clear'd, will be exceeding good for corn, indico, &c.——Alſo a tract of 600 acres of freſh-water marſh or tide-land, on Bear-Iſland, lying in the mouth of Ponpon-River, and not far from Will-Town; which, when improved with proper dams, will be inferior to no lands in the province, for rice, corn, indico, &c. and, as it has ſeveral iſlands on it, will render a ſettlement eaſy, pleaſant, and healthy, being free from wet and bogs.——Any perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may treat with Mr. William Guerin, in Charles-Town, Mr. Richard Bohun Baker, at Aſhley-River, or the ſubſcriber on Horſe-Savanna. 6 w. BARNARD ELLIOTT.

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,

Jeweller and Goldſmith, hath juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold at his ſhop, the ſign of the ſilver TEA-KETTLE *and* LAMP, *the corner of Broad and Church-ſtreets.*

A LARGE aſſortment of plate and jewellery of the neweſt faſhion, and moſt elegantly finiſhed, as viz.—Chaſed and plain cups with covers, coffee-pots, tea-kettles, punch bowls, ſugar diſhes, tea and milk pots, waiters, punch ladles and ſtrainers, ſaltcellars with glaſſes, ſpare ſalt and muſtard glaſſes, pepper boxes, ſwords and cutteaus, German ſword blades and ſpare ſcabbards, ſilver and pinchbeck ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, plain and gilded, paſte ſhoe buckles from £. 8 to £. 60 the pair, knee and ſtock ditto, a large aſſortment of necklaces, earings and egrets, both real and mock garnets from £. 4 to £. 200 per ſett, very elegantly finiſhed, and of the neweſt faſhion patterns, diamond, opal, paſte, aquamarine and Turky ſtone ear and finger rings of all prizes, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in gold and ſilver, plain gold and emboſſed ditto, ſtone breaſt buckles ſet in gold and ſilver, ſtone ſtay hooks, plain gold and ſilver ditto, ſcant and knob wiers, mens and womens gold and ſilver watches, watch chains and ſeals, a great variety of gold and metal trinkets for ladies watches, childrens whiſtles and bells, plain and gilded ſnuff and patch boxes, tweezer caſes, and lancet caſes, Morocco pocket books with gold, ſilver and ſteel locks and inſtruments, ſilver handle knives and forks in mahogany and faſhion caſes from £. 20 to £. 120 a ſett, ſilver and ſteel framed ſpectacles, burning and opera glaſſes, &c. All which, with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement, were bought from the original manufacturers with ready money, conſequently can be ſold cheaper than any yet ſold in the province.—As he propoſes to keep up a conſtant ſupply, and to enable him the better to do it, he will be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen, whoſe accompts have been ſome time ſtanding, to diſcharge them.—Merchants and others, who deal conſtantly with him, may be ſupplied for their country cuſtomers conſiderably under the common advance. All kinds of jewellery and motto rings done at his ſhop as uſual, and the moſt money given for old plate and jewels.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forwarns all perſons not to truſt his wife Elizabeth Doran, as he will pay no debts ſhe may contract. JOHN DORAN.

Auguſt 18, 1766.

GEORGE ANCRUM,

HAVING ſucceeded Meſſrs. *Ancrum, Lance & Loocock* in their ſtore, and purchaſed of them their STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of well aſſorted uſeful articles; begs leave to inform his friends, That he will diſpoſe of the ſame at a moderate rate; and hopes the cuſtomers of that houſe, will favour him with their commands, which ſhall be complied with, in like good manner as formerly.

TO BE LETT,

AND may be entered immediately, Mr. JOHN DUTARQUE, jun's. houſe on the bay, next door to Mrs. Wragg's. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

SARAH HATFIELD,

Begs leave to inform her cuſtomers,

THAT ſhe has removed from Broad-ſtreet, into the houſe in Church-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Patrick Waldron, oppoſite Mr. George Parker's ſtore: Where ſhe continues to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches. And having imported in the laſt ſhip from London, a compleat ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY GOODS, hopes, that ſhe ſhall be able to ſerve all who may pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom, to their entire ſatisfaction.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 2, 1766.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of the General aſſembly of this province, for regulating the price and aſſize of BREAD, I have required the price of FLOUR, and find it to be at *Five Pounds* per hundred pounds weight, at which price the *Half Crown* loaves are to weigh as follows, viz.

	lb.	oz.
WHITE,	2	0
WHEATEN,	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	4	0

JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treaſurer.

STRAY'D from Newington plantation, on James Iſland, about three months ago, a red bay gelding, about thirteen and an half hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder M, and on the mounting buttock M O ——Alſo a large black horſe, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the mounting buttock S B. Whoever delivers ſaid horſes to Mr. George Sheed, in Charles-Town, or to the ſubſcriber at ſaid plantation ſhall have five pounds reward for each.

JOHN WERNER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at Mr JOHN EDWARDS, and Mr. EDWARD JONES's ſtores, in *Charles-Town.*

A SERMON

UPON

The Repeal of the *STAMP-ACT*,

PREACH'D

At SAVANNAH in GEORGIA, on the 25th of *June*, 1766.

By J. J. ZUBLY, *V. D. M.*

Brethren, ye have been called unto Liberty; only uſe not Liberty as an occaſion to the Fleſh.

But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not conſumed one of another.

TEXT. ZECHARIAH viii. 10, 11, 12.

For before theſe days there was no hire for man, nor any hire for beaſt; neither was there any peace to him that went out, or came in, becauſe of the affliction: for I ſet all men every one againſt his neighbour. But now I will not be unto the reſidue of this people as in the former days, ſaith the LORD *of hoſts. For the ſeed ſhall be proſperous: the vine ſhall give her fruit, and the ground ſhall give her increaſe, and the heavens ſhall give their dew: and I will cauſe the remnant of this people to poſſeſs all theſe things.*

☞ In this diſcourſe, this new World is conſidered as under Divine Theocracy. And the juſtneſs of the author's compariſons of preſent with paſt events, with the elegance of thought, deſign and expreſſion, render it worthy to be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

OUR Co-partnerſhip near expiring, and there being a neceſſity for a ſpeedy ſettlement of our affairs, we deſire all perſons, whoſe accompts before laſt *January* remain open, to make payment; but as it may not ſuit every perſon at this ſeaſon of the year, we expect they will, at leaſt, ſettle their accompts, which every reaſonable perſon will do, to prevent further trouble.

ANCRUM, LANCE, & LOOCOCK.

LOST, on Thurſday the 28th of AUGUST laſt:

A NEW work'd POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry papers of no uſe to any perſon but the owner.—Whoever finds the ſame, and delivers it to Meſſrs. TORRANS, POAUG, & Company, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. DAVID BARRY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's name is wrought in the inſide.

SAMUEL GROVE,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow Portland, Capt. Higgins, from LONDON, *and in the Snow Sally, Captain Andrew, from* BRISTOL:

A FRESH aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS; amongſt which are, white, blue and green plains, ſtriped duffils, bed blankets, worſted ſtockings, loaf ſugar, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in *Beaufort*, kept by Mr. *John Lawrin.*

AS I am about immediately to depart this province in the ſhip *Roſe-Iſland*;

ALL perſons in *Charles-Town* any ways indebted to me, are deſired to take notice, for THE LAST TIME, that unleſs they pay the ſame, on or before the 1ſt of *October* next, to Mrs. *Jane Grove*, who is fully impowered for that purpoſe, their bonds, notes and accompts, will, after that day, be put into the hands of *William Burrows*, Eſq; attorney at law, to be recovered, by SAMUEL GROVE.

N. B. A few bed patterns to be ſold at *nine* for *one* caſh; and iron potts, of one, one and half, two, two and half, and three gallons, at £. 6: 5 per hundred weight.

THE ſubſcribers give Notice, for THE VERY LAST TIME, That unleſs every perſon, without diſtinction, do pay off their debts with us, whether bonds, notes, or book-debts, by the firſt day of *December* next, we will put the whole in ſuit: We therefore hope, they will avail themſelves of this notice.

Daniel Legaré, junior.
Daniel Legaré, jun. & Co.
Legaré & Darquier.
Miſs Darquier, & Company.

September 5th, 1766.

THE ſubſcribers being determin'd to cloſe and put a final end to all their affairs by the firſt day of January next, they do now acquaint all thoſe indebted to them to diſcharge their accompts immediately, or they will be ſued for.

EDWARD DAVIES,
RICHARD WAYNE.

THE ſubſcribers, attornies of Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE, late of this province, having received orders to collect immediately, and remit all the money due to him: They hereby give notice to all indebted to him, that all bonds and notes which remain unpaid the 1ſt of November next, will be put in ſuit without diſtinction, conformable to their inſtructions.

ANDREW MAZE,
JAMES CARSAN.

A WET NURSE,

WITHOUT a child, young, healthy and good-natured, to be hired out by the month. Inquire of the printer.

On THURSDAY *the 2d of* October *next, will be ſold, at public vendue, at the uſual place in* Charles-Town, *to the higheſt bidder or bidders, the four following valuable* LOTS OF LAND, *belonging to the eſtate of* SAMUEL PERONNEAU, *deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on* White-Point, *near Mr.* Fenwicke's.

A LOT containing in front 49 feet wanting 2 inches, on the eaſt ſide of Meeting-ſtreet, and in depth 165 on the alley to the weſt, with a large brick dwelling-houſe, 22 feet wide by 42 feet depth, with 7 rooms, a piazza to the ſouth and weſt, with convenient brick out-buildings, a pantry, kitchen, and waſh houſe.

A lot adjoining the above, containing 50 feet in front, and 165 in depth, [illegible] to the ſouthward, with a brick chair-[illegible], and a wooden coach-houſe and ſtore-houſe.

Alſo two lots in the alley fronting to the north, containing 35 feet, and in depth 99 feet each.

The conditions of the ſale is, caſh for one third, and for the other two thirds a twelve month's credit will be given, paying intereſt from the day, with good ſecurity, to

SAMUEL PERONNEAU, *Executor.*

ROBERT & SAMUEL BURN,

SADLERS,

Oppoſite to ISAAC MAZYCK, *Eſq; in Broad ſtreet.*

MAKE and ſell all ſorts of mens and womens SADDLES; alſo CHAISE-SADDLES and HARNESS of all kinds: They alſo mend old ſaddles, and do every branch of Sadler's Buſineſs in the neateſt manner.—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, ſhall be faithfully ſerved, and on the loweſt terms.

On TUESDAY *the 30th inſt.* (September) *will be ſold, at public vendue, at the uſual place in* Charles-Town:

A LOT of land in *Charles Town*, known and diſtinguiſhed by the (No. 137) in the plat of the ſaid town. Late the property of *William Dewes* and ſold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Prov. Mar.*

AGNES LIND,

Has imported in the Portland, *Capt.* Higgins, *from* London, *a neat aſſortment of MILLINERY, and other goods, amongſt a great many articles are the following, viz.*

STriped and plain ſilks, ſilver and gold lace, ſpangle and ſilver gimp ſtomachers and egrets, black feathers, ſuits of gauze, court plaiſter and patches, fans, gloves and mitts, waſh balls and boxes, hungary, lavender and honey water, royal milk water for freckles, chints, perſians, childrens toys, brocade, ſilver ſtuff, ſattin, everlaſting and callimanco ſhoes, boys black pumps and ſhoes, Morocco pumps and faſt ſhoes, crimſon, blue and black ſattin ſhades and cardinals, hats and bonnets of all ſorts, boys white and black beaver and caſtor hats, head lace and footing, narrow edging, black ſilk, trolly, and blond-lace, extraordinary good bohea tea at thirty-two ſhillings and ſix pence per pound, variety of chins, with many other articles too tedious to mention.—The millinery buſineſs is carried on as uſual, at her ſhop in Tradd-ſtreet.

CARTS, ploughs, wheel-barrows, and other articles in the ſame branch, made with diſpatch, in the beſt manner, and as cheap as can be afforded, either in the Old-England way (the wood and iron work being both very different) or as done here, agreeable to the employers directions; likewiſe chair-wheels that will out-run any imported, by JOHN REID, at his ſhop in Meeting-ſtreet, back of the White-Meeting-Houſe.

A good SEAMSTRESS

TO be hired out by the Year. Inquire at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

JOSEPH BALL, *jun.*

At his houſe in Tradd-Street, ſells for ready money,

BEST ſingle refined SUGAR, equal to any imported, at *five ſhillings* and *ſix pence* a pound, by the *hundred* weight, and *ſix ſhillings* by the ſingle loaf.

ALL perſons indebted to CARNE & WILSON, whoſe accompts became due the firſt of *January*, are deſired *for the laſt time*, to take notice, that unleſs they ſettle the ſame immediately to their ſatisfaction, they will without diſtinction, be put into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued for, there being an abſolute neceſſity to have their affairs ſettled to that date; as no further notice will be given, it is expected a proper uſe will be made of this. *May* 1766.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the OLDEST Printing-Office, in *Broad-Street*, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, and all kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.